NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

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AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

DISSENSIONS AMONG DEMOCRATS. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS AND THE PARTY LEAD-FRS-A CATALOGUE OF GOVERNMENT DOCU-MENTS-SENATOR INGALLS ON THE INDIANS.

The Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives are much exercised over their inability to control the independent members of their party and to secure the presence of the Democratic absentees. An effort is making to secure the passage of a bill in the Senate to provide for the publication of a descriptive catalogue of Government documents. An index to The Congressional Record is also said to be needed. Senator Ingalls, on Saturday, delivered a vigorous speech on the Indian question in the debate on the Severalty

THE LAMENT OF THE BOURBONS. ANGRY AT THE PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE OF SIE PHENS, SPRER AND FELION-PARTY RANKS BRO-KEN BY THE BOTTLE-COMPLIMENTS TO THE ER-PUBLICAN MINORITY IN THE HOUSE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 30 .- The complaints of Speaker Randall and other Bourbon leaders in the House of Representatives, on account of the lack of interest which some of their followers evince in the passage of the Electoral Count resolutions and some other partisan measures, have hitherto been confined nainly to cursings in private conferences and to private letters, written by Mr. Randall and by Mr. louse, of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee, to the absentees. Some hints of the strennous efforts made by those gentlemen to procure the presence of a Democratic quorum to rote on the Electoral resolutions have appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The Democratic official organ at the National Capital publishes to-day a vigorous stitorial on "Certain Democratic Blunders," and naudies the Democratic independents and absentees without gloves. In regard to the treatment of the inlependents by their party associates, it is well known n Washington that Representatives Felton, Speer and Alexander H. Stephens have been subjected to every strain which coaxing, persuasion, threats and political bulldozing short of violence could suggest, in order to bring them back into the Bourbon traces. The same methods have been used with petter success upon some other Democratic Representatives who have betrayed a disposition to revist the dictation of the Bourbons in regard to the Electoral resolutions.

not willing to stand out in open rebellion to caucus rule, as Messra. Stephens, Speer and Felton have thus far done, and as they will continue to do on this question, have no sympathy with the feelish portisan attempt that Randall and other leaders are making. They find it convenient to be absent whenever this particular question is brought forward. There are others, it appears, who prefer the bottle to the battle. A paragraph in the editorial already mentioned states one-half of a great truth The Post says that the Democratic party is about so occupy the minority side of the House, and that the cause, which more than any other, has contributed to its reduction has been proven incapac ty to dominate a Republican minority. If The Post had been frank enough to mention the "meapacity" of the Democratic majority to deal faitly and intelligently with any public measure, it would have described the whole situation. The Post pays ts respects to the independents and the Democratic obsentees in the following vigorous language:

the respects to the independents and the Democratic absentees in the following vigorous language:

In almost all the party contests of the Homes a few members of the majority party have plaved into the hands of the opposition. They have plaved into the hands of the opposition. They have put on high and holy airs, They have been proud of the commendation of their oppositions, who have used them and despised them for being thus used. They have mouthed mouldly platitudes about their "obligations to their own sense of inty rather than the dictates of a cancus." When they have flapped their rhetorical wings and "soared above party," their silly souls have been delighted with the incense of Republican praise. This is the record of men who were elected by Democratic votes from county to county, and who had peaged Democratic votes from county to remain their ways and who had prated long and lond of their zeal for the success of Democratic votes from county to county, and who had prated long and lond of their zeal for the success of Democratic votes from county to reparty, and gave easy victory to the enemy—an enemy that cajoles and flatters such creatures while cherishing a robust contempt for them and their ways. Democratic absenteds in his been another and very fruitful source of Democratic discomfiture. The alteged Democratic majority has been an actual immority for weeks hi succession. Victory upon victory has been given to the Republicans by a few Democratic who have cared more for personal convenience than for public duty or the interests of their party. Scores of times a quorum has been broken and the passage of a Democratic measure defeated by the absence found in a bar-room!!

A party is in a sad predictament when its success or defeat depends on three or four or half a dozen men whose appetite for stimulants will not give way to any higher sense. And to this complexion has it come with the Democratic party in the House on more than one occasion of the greatest importance. Such men are unfit for any public pos

HEAVY ORDNANCE FOR HARBORS. SENERAL BENET REPLIES TO ATTACKS UPON HIS

BUREAU-SUCCESS OF THE TWELVE-INCH GUNS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 30 .- The subjet of heavy guns is still under consideration by the Sub-Committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, consisting of Senators Allison, Beck and Booth. The Sub-Committee has given a number of hearings to persons claiming to be inventors of guns who have attacked the co officers of the Government. This has necessitated a reply by the ordnance officers. The bill, as passed by the House, appropriates money for the construction of four more twelve-inch breech-loading guns of the kind now under construction for the Government. Mr. Norman Wiard and other persons have sought to impress upon the committee the idea that these gans will

In view of the attack upon the Ordnance Eureau, General Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, was visited to-night and asked to give some information in regard to the new 12-inch guns. He said: "We have four guns under way now. The first gun will not be ished within a year, and if they want us to take that gun and fire several hundred rounds the trials would occupy six months. Meanwhile work on the other three guns would be stopped; for there is as good reason for stopping work upon them as there for refusing to construct others of the same sort. None of us have any doubt of their success. The system is the same as that we have already amply tested. It is the Krupp system applied to a cast-iron gun. We have every reason to believe that our 12-inch rifle is going to be a success, and we are willing to stake our reputation upon These guns were ordered to be made by Congress; we did not propose them, but were perfectly willing to undertake them. General Benet thinks that those guns will answer all our wants and that the Government should go shead and arm all our fortifications. He says they will certainly pierce twenty-five inches of iron at a distance of 3,000 yards, which would be enough to demolish any war ship that can cross the ocean.

RELIEF OF THE JEANNETTE.

VIEWS OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Washington, Jan. 30.—Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, has recently written a letter, under the authority of a with regard to the safety of the Arctic

Government vessel be sent into the Arctic Ocean next summer to support or relieve the Jeannette as circumstances may require. Prominent officers of the Navy Department who have been asked for their views upon the subject expressed a favorable

opinion of the plan. Acting Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Jeffers, said that if a man-of-war be sent into the Arctic her guns will all have to be landed, her war equipment reduced, and the ship herself docked and strengthened. A crew will then have to be selected with an especial view to Arctic work, and fitted out with supplies and clothing of such a nature and in such quantities that the ship may prosecute the search for as long a time as may be necessary.

Another way in which Commodore Jeffers thought t might be possible to relieve the Jeannette is by San Francisco. "Tuese vessels," he said, "are built expressly for Arctic service, and it is probable

that one of them might be bought or chartered for the purpose suggested. It is probable, however, that as last year's whaling season was a very successful one a high price would have to be paid for a suitable ship."

Commodore Jeffers said he had called upon the President, and gave him substantially the views upon the subject which are above indicated.

Commodore Jeffers will probably prepare a state-ment of his views with regard to the best means of relieving the Jeannette and submit it to the Scere-tary of the Navy.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. HE VIGOROUS LANGUAGE OF SENATOR INGALLS IN ADVOCACY OF THE LAND IN SEVERALTY BILL-DENOUNCING AND COMPLEMENTING THE EED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The anti-Massachusetts dea of the Indian problem was foreibly stated by Senator Ingalls yesterday, in a speech upon the Severalty bill, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: It has been said, during the progress of this debate, that this bill would result in the establishment of landed aristocraey. Now, sir, the Indunes to-day are the only adulterated growing the Indians to-day are the only adulterated get the aristocracy in this country. They are a beculiar and chosen people, like the Children of Israel, having Bereditary titles and privileges, possessing vast untaxed areas of the public domain, over which they roam at will in savage pasture, and hise the old robber baions of the Rhine, levying tribute and exactions upon the private critizen and the public Treasury with equal success and with impartial rapacity. "They toll not, neither do they spin": they burn, no taxes: they are subject to no laws; they contribute nothing and sever have contributed anything whatever to the welfare of society. Yet they have for par no taxes; they are subject to no laws; they bure, murder and plunder with impunity; they contribute nothing and never have contributed anything whatever to the welfare of society. Yet they have for generations been maintained in insolent idleness of and acious hostility by the voluntary contributions of minions of money from the public revenues. This has not been because they do not possess the capacity and intelligence to maintain themselves, for they have on many occasions given abtractant evidence of the possession of both. In many sangularity wars their wild cayalry has matched the trained legions of the Republic. In diplomacy, within a very short period, they have shown a brilliant and sharing capacity for lying that has never been surpressed, so are as I know, by any foreign Munister or Ficer-tary of State. Upon the untenanted wilderness of the West, exposed to the rigors and vicissitudes of an inhospitable climate, without seed time or harvest, without trade or maintainers or commence or agriculture or art, without tools of inopt nearly, without fabrics, without vehicles or machiner, or pernament belonations, they have for centuries maintained a receduag but almost mangerable barrier to the progress and alwance of American belonations, they have for centuries maintained a receduag but almost mangerable barrier to the progress and alwance of American dividuality, to civiliz, to exierminate, or to conquer, the American Indians present the same characteristics and exhibit the same problem to-day as that which confirmed the carbox tools upon the rock-bound shores of Massachasetts Bay. They are a persistent and enduring type.

colonists upon the rock-bound shores of Massachusetts Bay. They are a persistent and enduring type. They are not a fugitive or transitory people. There is nothing about them of the pathos of a perishing race, for there are very nearly as many Indians on this continent now as when Miles Standish kinded on that historic boulder called Plymouth Rock.

Notwithstanding the pathetic platitudes about externination and the danger that the red men would scon vanish from the face of the earth, the stubborn fact remains that, in spite of diseases, wars, exposures and migrations, there are very nearly as many Indians to-day as there were in 1620. Now, what are you going to do with them! I ask the senator from Alabama and the Senator from Colorado, who have been for days and weeks impeding the progress of this bill, what are you going to do with them! It is much easier to be a critic than to be an architect; it is much easier to pull down than to construct. I ask these gentlemen who are attempting to impede this bill, what do you propose to give in place of it!

DEMOCRATS AFRAID OF A NAME. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The political caricaturists with universal consent selected the ass as the emblem of Democracy. The propriety of the device is put beyond question by the course of the party in regard to the Morgan-Bicknell joint rule. Devised, as all the world knows, in a Democratic caucus, for use in case the result of the Presidential election should be indecisive, and indefensible upon any ground other than political expediency, lost all it ever possessed of value the sweeping verfor its inventors when diet of November was pronounced. It was expected that the Democratic party in Congress, in spite of its well-earned reputation for unnecessary blundering, would leave the measure to its merited oblivion. But it didn't. It brought it up, struggled for weeks in a ridiculous effort to get together its unwieldy and dispirited majority, went into the battle, and got soundly thrashed by the minority. Now the Democrats propose to try it again. Diligent inquiry among both Democrats and Republicaus as to the possible mischief which the former to accomplish, develops no formation, and the conclusion is reached by all impartial onlookers that the motive for Democratic persistency is simply their instinctive aversion to following the course of procedure which animals of a higher order of intelligence than their prototype would adopt under similar circum-

"Afraid Arthur will go wrong four years hence," is the silly rejoinder of the small fry of the party when asked to give a reason for their course. Senator Morgan, the nominal sponsor for the measure, is a politician and a man of sense.

"What are your fellows in the House driving at? asked a friend of the Senator; "why don't they take up the Edmunds joint rule and pass it? You supported it in the Senate and no one finds any fault with it."

"You" replied the Senator "it is all right. You

fault with it."

"Yes," replied the Senator, "it is all right. You see our boys in the House looked it over when they got it over there, and found no fault with it until they happened to notice Edmund's name at the top. That frightened them. Then they picked it up and, holding it at arm's length, examined it again. Still they found nothing wrong in it, but they didn't like to adopt anything with that name on it. So it was put out of sight."

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND BETTER INDEXES NEEDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, has offered in the Senate a bill "to authorize the publication of a descriptive catalogue of all Government publications, from July 4, 1876. to date," and to appropriate \$5,000 for the work necessary. Not only is it true that no such catalogue has ever been made, although attempts in that direction have been un dertaken, but there is not in existence, in any one depository in this country or in the world, a complete collection of the official publications of the United States. Mr. Spofford has been trying for years to form such a collection in the National Library, but it is still far from complete. The Boston Public Library has an extensive and valuable collection of such publications, but it, too, is very incomplete. The fact that a copy of all the books, pamphlets and other documents published by the General Government cannot be found in any one place is in itself a strong argument in favor of Senator Cockrell's bill.

There is another matter connected with Government publications which should receive the consideration of Congress. This is the subject of indexing. With perhaps a dozen exceptions, the

indexes to these publications are probably the worst that were ever compiled.

For several years an appropriation was made by Congress for the purpose of enabling Librarian Spofford to prepare an index to The Congressional Globe and some other publications. This work made considerable progress under the direction of the able librarian, but was then discontinued because of lack of funds. The valuable material prepared is useless because Congress has never provided for its publication. Several years ago an index to the Journals of Congress was begun by Mr. Albert Ordway, under the direction of the Committee of Kules of the House of Representatives. The index to the Journals of the first ten Congresses has been completed and nublished in a volume of 151 pages. It is an admirable compilation, compact and well arranged, and the work ought to be pushed to completion. The same planought to be a piled to the Excentive documents and other publications of Congress and the Executive departments. valuable material prepared is useless because Con-

FARMING AND HERDING IN NEBRASKA. A TALK WITH SENATOREAUNDERS-A CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- "Whom is your State sun orting for a Cabinet position ?" asked a correspond-

ent of THE TRIBUNE of Senator Saunders. "Nebraska has the first candidate in the field," he proposed in connection with the Interior Department as soon as General Gardeld was nominated That was so long age, however," he added, "tha people have forgotten it. Fil tell you what we are after in earnest. We have a candidate for the post tion of Commissioner of Agriculture : that is, if any change is to be made there, of which I know

" Who is your man P" " Ex-Governor Furness; and he will make an excellent Commissioner. For more than twenty years he has been a practical and successful agriculturist. He is a scientist, as well as a leading member of several agricultural, pomological and secentific asso-

"Has his name been mentioned to General Gar-

"I am going to forward some letters. Governor Furness has the support of six Western States."

"And if you get him in, will you try to have the Agricultural Bureau made an executive department,

S-nator. "The forming and stock-raising interests are already greater than any other; yes, almost as stupid to make a living in any other way were qualified for faturets. become nullionaires at farming, and the profession is coming to be held in high estima-

the profession is coming to be held in high estimation. Farming is reduced to a science and is taught
in colleges. A few varia ago our people thought it a
great stroke of enterprise to marked their statu as
for a way as St. Loms and Chicago. Now they send
it to Baltimore direct?

"Bo tree ship anything to foreign ports by way of
the Mississipn?"

"No, not yet; but I am strongly in favor of inaproving the river, and then they would establish
barge lines to N w-Orleans. All grain, live shock
and heg products could be shipped that way, I believe, a a saying upon present rates."

"Wouldn't I, as baye a great advantage, especially in live stock, by reason of her nearness to the
port?"

"An advantage in position only. Texas came:

ally in live stock, by reason of her nearness to the port?

"An advantage in position only. Texas cannot compete with us in cattle for the reason that the quality of beet raised their is not equal to ears; in fact, you know it is found to be prolitable to drive Texas cattle to Nebraska and keep them there a year before marketing them, as the beet will command much better prices.

"Stock raising is immensely peritable," continue. Senator Saunders. "De you know that animals can be raised from one to four years old for an average price of \$4 a head? It's a fact. I knew a young man who was a porter in a dry goods store mactern years ago. They sent him to take a drove of cattle up into the hills to be issued to the Indians. It was thought to be a very expensive thing to winter cattle on the mils and have them ready for monthly issue. It was found, however, that the cattle subsisted themselves and grew fait during the winter. My young acquirintance learned the secrets of cattle raising, and last summer he told me his income was

My young acquaintance learned the secrets of cattle raising, and last summer he told me his income was \$50,000 for the year."

"By what means do the cattle subsist themselves? Is not the snow deep?"

"Yes, but there is no moisture, and the snow blows into drifts and tills up the valleys, leaving a large portion of the earth bare. Then there are no neavy rains to wash away the nutritive croperties of the grass, and it is cared into hay as it stands. Our beorde are now buying cattle from Cecque in e are now buy ousiderable numbers. It's a great business,

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. MR. REAGAN'S DISCOURAGEMENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1881.

Representative Reagan, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, was become discouraged about the prospects of the passage of any Interstate Commerce bill at this session. In the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday, Mr. Reagan said: "The trouble is that the open and secret enemies of the measure in and about Congress are receiving and from a source here which will probably prevent our getting a test of the sense of the House in regard to the bill." From Mr. Reagan's manner it was inferred that he meant that the Speaker of the House is in favor of postnoning any

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appro priation bill was perfected last evening by the subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee of the House, and will be presented for the consideration of the full committee to-morrow. The Sundry Civil Service and General Deficiency bills are the only remaining ones of the regular annual Appropriation bill to be considered. The River and Harbor bill, in charge of the Commerce Committee, and the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which under the new rules is reported directly to the House by the Agri-cultural Committee, will probably be completed this

A DENIAL FROM SENATOR DAWES.

Senator Dawes, of the Senate Select Committee charged with an inquiry concerning the removal of the Ponca Indians to the Indian Territory, says in relation to the meeting held yesterday at which Messrs. Stickney and Atlen, members of the Ponca Commission, were examined: "The report of the proceedings published this morning in the New-York papers as an Associated Press dispatch from this city does not accurately represent either the substance or the significance of the testimony given on that occasion according to my remembrance of what occurred, and is published without the authority of the committee."

THE STEAMER BRISTOL ASHORE.

STRIKING THE BAR IN A SNOW SQUALL-FLOATED AGAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF PART OF HER

CARGO. YAPHANK, L. I., Jan 30.-The steamer Bristel went ashore on the outer bar, one mile east of Station No. 15, at Atlantieville, this morning, in a snow squall. She succeeded in getting off to-night, after throwing over a portion of her cargo. All that could be learned at the Ship News

Office last night was, that at 10:22 p. m., a steamer had anchored outside of the bar, bound in; she looked like the Bristol. The Bristol belongs to the New-York and Bristol Line

of freight steamers, and she sailed from Bristol January 15. She is an iron screw steamer, and was built at Stockton, England, in 1875. She was formerly cailed City of Vaiparaiso, and is of 1,274 tons burthen. length is 208% feet, 38% feet beam, 25% feet depth of Atlanticville is a post office village in Suffolk County.

on the ocean, about nine miles south of Riverhead. It lies at the upper end of Great South Beach, a narrow strip of sand from 200 to 800 yards in width and thirty miles in length, which separates from the occan the large but shallow bays known as Moriches Bay and the Great South Bay. It is nearly thirty-five miles cast of Fire Island, and is about the first point sighten by European steamers coming to this port. A sandy shoal extends twelve miles from the beach, and a mile from the shore there is a depth of only about thirty feet of water.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH POLICE ALARMED. PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN MANCHESTER GUARDED-THE IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. authorities at Manchester were informed on Saturday that an attempt would be made to blow up the Salford Gas Works, and rumors reached the police that the water in a large reservoir would be poisoned. Strong measures of precaution were accordingly taken.

All the public buildings in Manchester are guarded. he military authorities have received a letter

threatening the blowing up of the barracks.
Placards were posted in Westport to-day exhorting the people against outbreaks, and declaring
that to incite rebellion now would be doing Eng-

and's work.

Placards have also been posted in Londonderry trging the people not to revolt; as the time has not set come. The police have form down the placards, and the Londonderry Land League has denounced them as a fraid. Mr. Davitt has written to a Dublin paper, denying

Mr. basilt has written to a Publin paper, denying that he intenesto quit Ireland when the Coercion bill is passed. He made a violent speech at Borris, in the County Carlow, to-day.

Piacards similar to those which appeared in Londonderry were nosted in Cork. Mrs. A. M. Sullivan is organizing a ladie, land league, to act if the leaders of the Land League are arrested.

The Stancard says the adoption of the cloture will remain in abeyance until the opposition have communicated their final decision to the Government.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. General Sir George Colley telegraphed on Sunday that, excepting the loss of many good officers and men and a po-sible delay in the relief of besieged garcisons, the effect of the late engagement is not

serious.

A dispatch from Durban to *The Times* states that the boses of the Boers are estimated at 500 killed and wounded. It is reported that the Boer command int was killed. The position held by the Boers was a very strong one. Cape Town, Jan. 30, 1881.

The Boors of the Orange Free State have neld a meeting, at which they determined to send house, and cattle to the Boers in the Transvar).

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC DESIGNS.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg and the Agence Russe say the Enreoman expedition has accomplished its object, which was to guarantee safety to Russian caravans. The Government will decide the course to be pursued in the future after learning General Scobeleit's views.

CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

Loybus, M aday, Jan. 31, 1881. The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that a plot in favor of the Karageorgevitch family to de brone Prince Melan of Servin has been di covered,

FISHING SMACKS WRECKED.

A dispatch to The Standard from Paris says Otothe, in the Boy of Bloody, and forty-dx men

THOMAS CARLYLE SERIOUSLY ILL. $\frac{1.0810\,\mathrm{N,\,Monday,\,Jan,\,31,\,1881,}}{The\,Times\,\,\mathrm{announces\,\,that\,\,Thomas\,\,\,Carlyle\,\,is}}$

serionely (i). The Duely News reports that his illness is can be rous. Losnon, Monday, Jan. 31, 1941. The correspondent of The Standard at Con-

tuntinople states that nothing is known of a revolt in GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 18s1.

A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says is reported that Greece has ordered sixty torpedoes.

AUSTRALASIAN AFFAIRS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 .- The steamer City

f sydney brings advices fr. a Sydney, N. S. W., and In the Parliament of New South Water a resolution of vant of confidence in the Government, was diffeated by

much larger than was expected. Business at Sydney

istands to deat with the harives for their recut attacks on British subjects.

Favorable accounts bad been teceived of the New-Ire-band settlement. The steamer india had arrived there with additional colonists and supplies. The health of the colony was good, and favorable progress was bring made in the cultivation of the soil. made in the cultivation of the soil.

Thirly more of the original Majori prisoners had been released in New-Zealand, and the Government had invited the Majori prophet Lewinii to a conference, which, however, the latter refused.

Governor Des Vaux, of the Fip Islands, had left Auckland for fits post.

WRONGS OF IRISH TENANTS.

ALP. ALS AT MEETINGS OF BRANCHES OF THE NA-

TIONAL LAND LEAGUE. The Eighteenth Ward Branch of the Irish National Land League held a public meeting yesterday afternoon in Academy Hall, at Third-ave, and Twenty-third-st. About 150 persons composed the authence, which listened over two hours to the ad dresses, aithough the room was uncomfortably cold. Patrick Gleason, vice-president of the Branch, acted as charman. He said that the present movement for reform in Ireland was the most promising that had been seen in three generations, and was particularly strong in that it united frishmen of all kinds of political and religious opinions. James Fitzgerald then spoke in part as follows:

The Land Lange is but another these of the Irish

The Land League is but another phase of the Irish question which has been brought up so many times; and it will continue to come up as long as a cloud of shavery hovers over the sky of Beiand. The love of theirty has not been uprooted from the Irish heart by centuries of oppression. Old religious and political masensions have been laid sudder and only the other day, in Usiser County, a Parnell Land League meeting was presided over by members of Ocume todges. The landleris sions have been laid uside; and only the other day, in Usiser County, a Parnell Land League meeting was presided over by members of O-ange lodges. The landfords in Ireland wish to keep centred of the land. And what for I That they may follow the brooks for trout, or level their fowling-pieces at the birds. The rest of the time they are abroad on a continued debauch. They those the Irish farmer was created for the purpose of paying rent. And if the farmer, by good luck, has ocen able to rear a tamily in want, by hard labor, he has in old age nothing to show for it but a bundle of old receipts for rent. This they have done as a matter of course, because their fathers did it before them. The landlords say their claims are bused on the sacred rights of property, but I say that the man who has caused fine bog to broom like a garden has the best right to the land. When blight and famine come to the farmer, the faithful efforts of years are forgotten, and he is thrown on the highway for non-payment of rent. When you sue a man for a debt, the law holds some kinds of property sacred. You cannot take the tools away from a mechanic, nor the books from a professional man. The Irish farmer cannot earn a living without his farm, and it is onjust to take this from him. The land, too, is only held by the landlords. The Crown of England has the only title to the first of the land what has been demonstrated to be an evil.

An address was also made by A. E. Costello.

An address was also made by A. E. Costello. Twenty new members were added to the roll at the close of the meeting. A letter was read from the Rev. Father P. R. Hickey, who had been expected to preside over the meeting, but was detained by other dutes.

readed to the roll at the letter was read from the two was read from the two was read from the two holds are expected by, but was detained by the was detained to the was detained by the was detained to the was a seried, and thers. They wrongs of Ireland and card from the land agital. The days of the prestenure, it was asserted, thanks to the efforts of ople would no more be at lique of landlords.

ROUND A CHURCH.

30.—The opponents of the door of Bellman Church, y. to-day, placed a guard force, compelling the considers with the letter was larger smount has been embezaled.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

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**CONTRIBUTION TO THE LAND LEAGUE FUND. SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 30.—The branch of the land league here seems \$550 to the fund. A STRIKE IN FALL RIVER. As the was dead to seem the same and the sum of the fund. A STRIKE IN FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 30.—The schooling of the STRIKING CEDAR ISLAND SHOOL.

**REP BANK. N. J., Jan. 30.—The schooling of the Same and others. And the sum of the same and the sum of the same and the sum of the prevent and the sum of the pr The members of the Ninth Ward Branch of the The members of the Ninth Ward Branch of the Land League met at the St. Joseph School House, in Leroy-st., near Greenwich-st., yesterday, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the movement. The attendance was not very large, but several new members were elected and a small sum of money was collected for the Agitation Fund. Speeches were made by James C. Cary, William H. Healy and others. They dwelt mainly upon the wrongs of Ireland and npon the results to be expected from the land agitation started by Mr. Parnell. The days of the present system of Irish land tenure, it was asserted, were numbered, and soon, thanks to the efforts of the League, the Irish people would no more be at the mercy of a rapacious clique of landlords.

PLACING GUARDS AROUND A CHURCH.

READING, Penn., Jan. 30 .- The opponents of the Rev. Mr. Appel locaed the door of B. ilma : Church, several imles from this city, to-day, placed a guard

minister to hold services and install the newly elected officers in the open air in front of the building. There was considerable ex-citement, but serious disturbance was prevented.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES IN THE DOWN-TOWN CLUB-HOUSE. DAMAGE, PRINCIPALLY BY WATER, ESTIMATED AT

\$10,000. Fire was discovered on the second floor of the Down-Town Club Building, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st.. at 7:30 p. m., yesterday. Two alarms were sounded, and soon the fire was under control, but not before the rear of the building had been considerably damaged by fire, and the entire building from the roof to the cellar had been flooded with water. The loss by fire alone was estimated at about \$2,000 and by water at about \$3,000 entirely destroyed, as were also the carpets and furniure. The fire is supposed to have originated from a burning gas-jet setting fire to one of the lace curtains in

burning gas-jet setting fire to one of the lace curtains in the rear of the building.

The Down-Town Cinh is a social organization of merchants, bankers and professional men doing business in the lower part of the city. It was incorporated in 1860 for the purpose of furnishing "to persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits in the city of New-York facilities for social intercourse, and such accommodations as are required during the intervals of business, while at a distance from their readences." The club-buse was originally in Exchange-place. After a 16w years the club was suspended. It was revived again in the summer of 1877, and the present building, which had been known as the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, was leased. A mansard roof was add-d, the floors were raised, and the building was entirely result inside. On the first floor is a rading-room in the front, and in the rear are the restamant, a circular lunch-counter, etc. The second floor is divided into small duning-rooms, and small bed-rooms. The fourth floor is occupied by the

Johnstown, N. Y., Jan. 30 .- A destructive fire broke out in this town, at 2:30 p. m. to-day, in the har, cap, clothing and furnishing goods establishment of m Arger-inger, on Main-st., in the business part of the village. In a short time the several hose companies were on the spot, and were most energetic in their effects to execute burning building and those adjoining, but they were uvalle to arreat the finnes until several buildings with much of their contents were destroyed. Among the sufferers are William Argersinger, D. H. Van Heusen, drug store; David Hurie, grocery; John L. Gorthard, hook store; William H. Kibb, who owned three buildings, the lower stores of which were unocupled; J. & P. Rock, involves and Oliver Chabot, barber sliep. Mr. Argersinger saved only a very small portion of the large stock, out the other sufferers, through the exections of friends, had a considerable part of their goods removed to places of safety. There was a partial insurance on most of the property. The heaviest loser is Mr. Argensinger. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. were on the spot, and were most energetic in their

A FREIGHT TRAIN SET ON FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.-When the down freight train on the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans bronch from a tree burning near the track fell and ignited a flat, carnoad or cotton. The lire spread quickly, con-suming entirely four flat cars and 201 bales of cotton.

AT ORANGEVILLE, ONTARIO-LOSS \$30,000. ORANGEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 30 .- An incendiary fire, this morning, totally destroyed the storehouse and than: 30 000 bushels of grain belonging to J. Lindsny, the loss is \$20,000; insured in the Hartford and Royal

AT MADISON, IND.-LOSS, \$125,000.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 30 .- W. Trow & Co.'s ur call was destroyed by thre early this morning. It bad a grinding capacity of 400 barrels per day. The loss is \$125,000; instrance, \$56,000, mostly in foreign and New York companies. The mill will be rebuilt.

COTTON MILLS BURNED AT BAINBRIDGE, GA. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30.-A special dispatch to the Morning News from Bumbridge, Ga., says the Adam- Cotton Mills at that place were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$12,000.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30 .- Five ice-houses at Port Union, Butler County, about thirty-five miles from here, were burned yesterday. The loss is probably \$10,000; fully insured in Cincinnati. ST. LOUIS, Jan 30 .- Five car-loads of cotton were destrayed by fire at Dodge, Tex:s, yesterday. The loss is \$15,000.

COLORADO INTERESTS.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30 .- The Board of Commoree was organized here just night, the principal business being to take action in regard to making Denver a port of entry, the building of the Denver and New-Orleans Railway, and also to protest against certain railway logislation, now pending before the Legislative As-

way say they will put on a large force for this week and push the road to completion and have trains running to Longmont by the first of July. Right of way has been secured, and depot ground also at Longmont.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 30.—The University of Notre Dame has sold a tract of 400 acres at \$250 per acre, for railroad purposes.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30,—Mrs. Trentmann, who became infatuated over the game known as "4, 11, 44," and lost several hundred dollars, is now hopelessly

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—This city is about a substitute the erectric light for gas in the streets. A ompany has been incorporated for that purpose by leueral Beatty and others. AN APOTHECARY SENT TO JAIL. CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Kussman, the apothecary

who fided a prescription by putting up morphine, which kided two little girls several weeks ago, has been held to answer in the Criminal Court without ball.

STRUCK WITH A STONE AND KILLED.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Charles McDonnell,
of Pendicton, was hit with a stone while riding ou a
witch engine to the city last night. He died at 1 a. m.
o-day. The perpetrator of the deed is unknown. BROTHERS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.
St. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Albert P. and Charles

E. Talbott, who were convicted at Mary ville, Mo., a day or two ago of murdering their father last September, have been sentenced to be hanged on March 25. An appeal has been taken. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Over 4,500,000 pounds of railroad fastenines, valued at about \$140,000 have seen sold here during the last few days. The supplies re to be used on railroads now being constructed west

PLECTRIC LIGHTS IN CINCINNATI. ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jun. 30.—A company with a captan stock o. \$150,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, was organized yesterday in this city, to be known as the Cincinnar Branch of the Brusk Electric Light Company, of Cleveland. The lights of this company now luminous the streets in Civeland for over a mile. A pertion has been prepared which will be presented to the Common Council asking for the right to erect posts, and the application for a certificate of incorporation has already gone to the Governor.

already gone to the Governor.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A JOURNALIST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—John W. Sickles, a journalist was his been connected with the times. The Chicago Republican and The Journal of Commerce, at tempted to commit salede yesterday in the Commercial tempted to commit salede yesterday in the Commercial. Chicago Republican and The Journal of Commerce, at tempted to commit saleude yesterday in the Commercial Hotel by cutting an artery in his left wrist. The night clerk found him in his room bleeding. He had written a letter, saying that his like was a waste and that his ambition was gone. He asked to be placed in the vanit by the side of Lizzie Hall, with whom he had been in love. She caused him to separate from his wife and children several years uso.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ABOUT CARPET-BAGGERS.

LETTER FROM JUDGE A. W. TOURGEE THE AUTHOR OF "A FOOL'S ERRAND" REPLIES TO ONE OF HIS CRITICS-PLAIN TALK ABOUT CAR-PET-BAGGERS, NORTH AND SOUTH-THE PRING AT SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

In the following letter Judge Tourgee, taking as his text Mr. Royall's "Reply to 'A Fool's Errand," analyzes that element known in the Solid South as carpet-baggers. He shows that the actual number of Northernborn persons who have gone south of Mason and Dixon's Line since the war is not more than one-tenth of one per cent of the entire population; that the negroes outnumber the whites in only three States; and that accordingly a large portion of the Republican party in the South consists of Southern-born whites. The cry that a host of Northern adventurers invaded the South at the close of the war and took possession of all lucrative offices, is disproved by the records of the time, which show that only a very meagre percentage of offices was ever filled by Northern men. The South is held to be responsible for its own misgovernment because of its ostracism of all persons of Northern ideas, and its sullen unwillingness to submit to the logic of events which its own leaders precipitated. Judge Tourgee candidly points out the many admirable features of the South, and asserts that its greatest need is a broad and universal education.

NORTHERN ZEAL AND SOUTHERN FURY. CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. ROYALL AND HIS BOOK-REAL MEANING OF THE TERM "CARPET-BAGGER' -ASTONISHING DIFFUSIVE ENERGY OF NORTH-

ERN "LARVÆ "-SOUTHERN SELF-ADULATION AND ITS RESULTS-WHAT THE SOUTH MOST NEEDS. o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have consented to the publication of some

views I had expressed in conversation in reference to a pamphlet purporting to be a "Reply" to what I have written in regard to the South. I had looked forward with some interest to the storm long heraided through the newspapers as about to fall upon the caput of the "Fool" and compel him to say ruefully of himself, "Where now be thy gibes ?" I confess myself disappointed. I know next to nothing of the author, but from the fact that he tried to do something at home-actually did run a characteristic Southern newspaper for about six months; attested his readiness to go upon the field of "honah" as the second of a bloodthirsty friend; was an enthusiastic supporter of Justice Field for the Presidential nomination, and had life enough to come to New-York with the commend-able purpose of bettering his condition. I had expected better things of him. I have a natural sympathy for the carpet-bagger, and when a man, especially a Southern man, becomes one, I at once set him down as a little above the average of his fellows in enterprise and pluck. The very fact shows that he wishes to live, rather than merely vegetate. I am always glad to see a Southern man come North to push his way. I honestly admire his pluck and enjoy his success. I rejoice in the appreciation which such men meet, and bespeak for them all that their energy and merit deserve, sincerely believing that it is through such movements of Northern men to the South and Southern men to the North that the great question will ultimately approach solution. Carpet-bagging is the very essence of the principle of natural selection. In this instance, however, I am afraid I must admit an exception. My fellow carpet-bagger from Virginia does not seem to be at all up to the average of the F. F. V.'s, let alone the carpet-baggers. seriously in hope that he would write the very strongest possible presentment of the Southern view. I am very desirous that it should be done. It is only through such conflict of opinions that the two sections will ultimately come to know each other and harmonize their developments. If I have done any wrong let it be righted at once. Such a reply I would either have answered or would have openly acknowledged as a fair presentation of the obverse of the picture I have tried to present. Instead of doing so, on considerhis pamphlet, I find myself in the condition did not shoot at a deer which came tearing by his stand, replied: "Good Lord! man, what was the use f At the rate he went by here he is certain to break his neck before he gets much further !"

I really cannot see that he has said anything bearing on the questions proposed by the book which he professes to answer. He seems to have a sort of tigerish delight in "chawing up" me peronally, which I am altogether used to having done in a much abler manner. With respect to the book as a reply to " A Fool's Errand," therefore, I have nothng to say, but will let the deer run its course. But there are some topics touched upon that are suggestive, and, with your permission, I will say some-

The whole tone of this pamphlet is a fine illustration of the spirit of the "Solid South" regarding Union men" and Republicans, as set forth and illustrated in my books. In this respect this Reply" is a most excellent commentary. The writer presents himself as a representative of a class whose course is alleged to be one of proscription, hate and persecution. This he denies as to the degree alleged; out his language and spirit will go further to sup port, than his denial to overthrow, the charge. THE ORIGIN OF THE " CARPET-BAGGER."

thing about them.

The autipathy against people of Northern birth is not a new thing. It is only a continuation of the old spirit. Before the war, while Northern enterprise overspread the West with settlements, it was cept aloof from the more fertile wastes and more seductive climate of the South by the spirit of exclusion and proscription which prevailed there. At no time has 2 per cent of the Southern population been of Northern birth. In 1860, the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas had within their limit nearly 20,000 men, women and children who had the misfortune to have been born in the then non-slaveholding States. This was about one and two-thirds per cent of the population. Now it is claimed that only those are denominated carpet-baggers who went South for office. This claim, however, is false. Of course no Northern man was crazy enough to go South for that purpose in the ante-bellum days; but every one of these old settlers is called a carpetbagger who has ever presumed to vote the Republican ticket. I have in mind one who settled there before his marriage, more than forty years ago, who has grandchildren whose parents have never been outside the State in which he lives; yet this man has been one of the most bitterly berated as a "carpet-bagger" in the whole South. It is not of these, however, that the "Solid South" professes to complain. They assert that they have suffered from a far worse visitation-that a horde of adventurers poured into the South after the war to batten on her poverty; that these were the scum and off-scourings of the Northern States, who were, prima facie, unworthy of recognition or countenance-mere vultures who came to prey on a dead carcass. This irruption was so universal and terrific that the average Solid-Southron is thrown into a frenzy of unreasoning rage at its very recollection. The author of the " Reply" is no exception to this rule. So deep is his feeling that it leads him to defy all laws of nature and metaphor, and he bursts out in language that is odorons

The number who were willing to forego all the enjoy-ments of their own homes to assist in the patriotic duty or reconstructing the rebel States, was equal to what the most enthuclastic patriot could have hoped from his countriment and the otter unselfishness with which